amount of money on deposit in the mint on the March was \$6.008,220, and was increased by the July to \$8.517,890.05, and was on the 25th of No-7, 1850, \$11,451,089.30. This enabled the mint to old, which circulated as money, for silver that was circulation, because of the premium upon it; and d builton that could not circulate as money until

and of circulation, because of the premium upon it; and for gold bulken that could not circulate as money until coined.

It is believed that this operation tended to lessen the sectioning, it was thought advisable further to lessen it by the purchase of another portion of the public debt, at the current market price, in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, as authorized by law; and an arrangement was made with a broker, at each of those places, to make such purchases, to be paid for on the assignment and delivery of the stock at the treasury. These purchases were continued until the lat July, 1853, and ceased after that data. The amount still continuing to accumulate in the treasury, apprehensions were entertained that a contraction of discounts by the city banks of New York would result from the weekly statements required from these banks under an act of the Legislature of that State, and, combining with the fact of the large anneunt in the treasury, might have an injurious influence on disability and commercial operations. With a view, therefore, to give public assurance that money would not be permitted to accumulate in the treasury, if the public debt could be had at the current market price, a public offer was made on the 50th July to redeem at the treasury, between that time and the lat of December, the sum of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1848, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1848, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1848, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1848, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1848, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1849, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1849, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1849, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1849, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1849, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1849, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loans of 1847 and 1849, at a premium of \$1,00,000 of the loa

the District, assumed by Congress in 1856, being \$720, 500, a communication was sent to the agent of the trusters of the loan, and a price agreed and accepted, to the extent of \$600,000; and it is expected that the ball-sace will be obtained, at the same price, in a short time. An offer was also made for part of the \$5,000,000 Fex a bonds, bearing the per cent interest, and a purchase of came of them effected, in the manner stated in the tables. The fact is established that the public debt of each description can be obtained at the premiums offered and paid, and that the premiums may be reduced as the time bard by the tames of the law for redemption amoranches. The balance in the treasury on the 30th of September, with the estimated receips for the asconed, third, and fourth quarters of the present fixed year, being so far in excess of the estimated expenditures for the same time, will justify the further application of \$15,000,000 to the premiure of the debt, and leave a sufficient surplus in the treasury for any practical purpose. The parchase of the debt has therefore been continued, and \$7,807,420.95 expended in the purchase during the second quarter of the year. It is considered that the present prespectus condition of the reasury, growing out of the great prespectly of all the industrial pursuits of the country, allored an opportunity to apply the surplus to the discharge of the public dobt, and that it should not be left to embarrass the operation of the government in any future contingency which may require all its energies and resources.

The estimated receipts of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the present fineal year have been predicted on the present high price of the great at plays, one of other paraters of the present fineal year layed the short surplus and the stringency in the money market both here and in England, and the stringency in the money market both here and in England, and the second year 1854 do not each the second the present fine price of the great at plays, one and the se

there.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1854 do not reach the actual receipts of the fiscal year 1853 atthough the first quarter of 1854 exceeds the corresponding quarter of the year 1853 by 85, 257, 257, 257.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 18, 1856, have not the results of the first quarter to verify them, nor the unquestioned data of good crops and high prices but the estimate rests upon an average of proceding years, with an estimated increase proportionate to an increasing population and capacity to purchase and pay, calculated without regard to the chances of war, short group, commercial embarrassment, or a reduction of the tartif.

ope, commercial embarrassment, or a reduction of the riff.
The imports of the fiscal year 1853, including specie, we been \$250.7978.641, and the exports have been \$259, 280. A fair estimate for profits on our exports and a freight of our versels would cast the balance of this sount in our favor, without estimating the money ought in by emigrants, of which no account is taken, is believed that a large stock of imported merchandles mains in the hands of the merchants, and for that rea, and because of the stringoncy in the money market, the here and is England, it is calculated that there will, during the remaining three quarters of the year, a minished importation, compared with that of the first larter.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1856 has not been made exceed that of 1853, for the resson that is believed that

me estimate for the fiscal year 1000 has is believed that acceed that of 1853, for the reason that is believed that causes of diminished importations during the latter t of the fiscal year 1854 will be extended into a part of succeeding fiscal year, and because the agriculton of succeeding fiscal year, and because the agriculture of the second terms of the second

cial to the revenue.

It is proposed to make salt free of duty. The average annual revenue from that article, from the five years to 30th June, 1852 is only \$232, 234, while the annual fabring bounties, exclusive of the drawback on pickled fish, for which the salt duties is a pretext, amount to \$259, 413, besides other heavy annual expenses to prevent frauda. A report upon the subject of the fishing bounties, from J. Ross Browne, with its references, is herewith submitted. For the reasons stated in that report, it is resommended that the fishing bounty be repealed, and that branch of industry be left to the fair competition which causes other maratime enterprises to fourish.

The table of imports and exports for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, accompanying this report, and heretofore mentioned, compares favorably with those of preceding years, and marts our increasing capacity for commercial intercourse. The table of tonnage, which also accompanies this report shows that our tonnage is now 4.467.010 tons, and exceeds that of any preceding year by 168,1600 tons. These tables prove that we enjoy a preciperous commerce, with an is creasing capacity to extend it.

The table exhibiting the operations of the mint also accompanies this report. It shows the entire coinage to 31st October last to have been \$510,008,192.50; the gold crimage, from the 1st January to 31st October of the year 1853, to have been \$46,999,415.60, and the silver coinage \$4,996,225, and proves an active and growing demand for gold and silver not california, without estimating for that brought in by emigrants, compared with the exports of gold and silver not california, without estimating for that brought in by emigrants, compared with the exports of gold and silver not california, without estimating for that brought in by emigrants, compared with the exports of gold and silver com remaining in the country. Should thus increase continue for but a short term of years, this country will be able to dispense with banks of issue, and their att

the season.

The branch mint at San Francisco has been contracted for, to be furnished and ready for the coinsign of \$10,000.000 per annum by the lat of February next, and there is every reason to believe that the contract will be complied with, and the mint there put into operation by that time, thus abundantly supplying the people of the Facilic coast with cole, for all the purposes of exchange and commerce, from their own mines.

Under the previsions of the act of the last session an thorizing an assay and melting and refluing office to be established in New York, to be placed in the Gustom House there, should there be room for it, and if net, giving the February at the Treasury authority to lease or otherwise obtain a suitable building for the same, an investigation was made, and it was ascertained that there was no room for the Assay office in the custom house, and that the buildings did not afford sufficient space for the business of the Castom House, even after removing the Assistant Treasurer's office, and some of them examined, and the buildings belonging to the linak of Commerce and the Bank of the State of New York, and adjuining the Custom House, were found well calculated for the Assistant Treasurer's office, and also to formish sufficient accommodation for the State of New York, and adjuining the Custom House, were found well calculated for the Assistant Treasurer's office, and also to formish sufficient accommodation for the State of New York, and adjuining the Custom House, were found well calculated for the Assistant Treasurer's office, and also to formish sufficient accommodation for the State of New York, and adjuining the Custom House, were found the House of the State of the hard portion of the Collector's clerks, with the officers of the Assay diffee. There was sufficient years to the necessary buildings for the work of ananying meiting, and refluing. A negotiation was entered into for the lease of the bank buildings and the necessary appropriation. The property was reased for the very fou

and the subdy of the Austicant Treasurers and depositaries designated by law, until regularly withdrawn for the
surpose of disbursament in accordance with appropritions; and that all powers such in the Bear times the
tions; and that all powers such in the Bear times the
tions; and that all powers such in the Bear times the
tions; and that all powers such in the Bear times the
tions are considered to and no different that the
unrement of the public money, should be entrusted to
and exercised by its officers. That plan has been adopted
ord althered to, and no different that plan has been adopted
are can size of the Treasurer, and for the safe keeping,
transfer, and disbursaments of the public money, requires
it "to be asfely kept without loaning, using, depositing
in banks, or exchanging for other funds." The section
sol only requires the Assistant Treasurers and
the spirit of the section of the safe that all
requires the note for mill other duties which should
be imposed by Congress or by any regulation of the Treasury
Fear times in ade in early entirely to the the torrequire the treasurer and the sports must being
without asfe places of departments of the government and to app out the same on their checks.
A regulation total this report. It is a great convenience
and the aspirit of the law to require the treasurer
and the aspirate of the law to require the checks.
A regulation to the regulation of the research
to deburring agents, and also secures the safety of the
public money. The privilege of so cepositing has not as
ret been embraced by all the dilutions agents, and
it has been suggested that some sides that the actions not
apply to them. It is believed that such deposits are in
contrary nition of the fundamental properties and all the security
is collected and disbursers of its advantages, the assistant
reasurer in case of seconsary whereas.

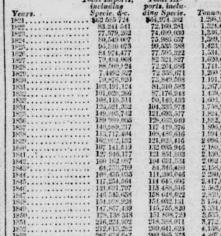
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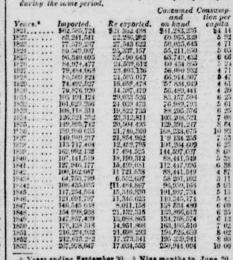
It was also ascertained that many disturang officers had not sendered their accounts within the three mouths required by law, whilst many of the accounts in the Thind Auditor's office had been in the office unsettled for one two, three four, five, and even more years, and the work was greatly behind in most of the offices. It was

The actions of the first we received the latest way the received the state of Controlled Indian Contro

rate ten thousand shares of espital stock in that company, under the portions of the act of the Legislature of Restractly, have been reduced to 3,112, of which 2,002 belong to the United States and \$10 to individuals. These file shares will be reduced by the sarnings of the cash for the year 1883, of which the company will fermine and proprietor of the canal, and entitled to possession of it on complying with the condition of the act of Sentincky under which the private stock has been purchased. That condition requires that no more tolls shall be collected than will be sufficient to keep the cash in repair, pay the secessary cost of superintendence and custody, and the improvements reduced pulses and guard the interests of commerce. An appropriate act is wanted at the present session, to provide for the superintendence of the canal, and the Carrying out of the provisions of the cash (red. plasture of Sentincky), in order to make the canal free, as far as practicable, to the commerce of the Ohio.

All 1800 (6, 00, agreed to be given to Texas in the cethement of the boundary of New Mexico, and not yet issued, but retained under the proviso to the boundary of the United States before the stock could be issued, and the present administration deleted that all the stock of Texas mentioned in that previae must first be released to the United States before the stock could be issued, and the present administration delete minor not to disturb that decision. The consequence is, that the creator of Texas while the United States, with abundant means to pay, cannot do so, and the department, and the series of the Third Auditor, and of all the clerks of the First and the series of the First and First and First and First a Sometime the second control of the c





Total \$70,901 628 \$19,950,245 \$08,462,609 Statement Exhibiting the Quantity and Value of Richard annually, from 1821 to 1838, inclusive, Tierces.

897,420 284,347 77,414

THE NATIONAL POST OFFICE.

The Report of the Postmaster Generals

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1853.

SIE—The whole number of post-offices in the United States at the close of the last official year, June 30, 1853, was 22,320. Of this number 255 are of the highest class, the postmasters at which are appointed by the President. At the present date, (1st Posember, 1858,) the total num-ber of post offices is 22,688. During the past year, com-mencing 1st July, 1852, 1,898 post offices were estab-lished, 479 were discontinued, and there were appointed to office during said year, besides the 1,898 postmaster

inhed, 419 were discontinued, and there were appointed to office during said year, besides the 1,868 postmaster to the newly established offices aforesaid, 3,850 upon resignation, \$25 death, 182 change of site, 91 where the postmaster had moved away, and 2,321 on removal of prior incumbent, being 8,507 postmasters appointed during the year ending 20th lune, 1853.

At the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of Jure last, there were is operation within the United Sistes 6,692 mail routes. Their aggregate length was 217,743 miles, and 5,503 contractors were employed thereon.

The annual transports ion of the mails on those routes was 61,892,542 miles; the annual cost therest, \$4,495,985; being about seven cents two mills per mile.

Or these 61,892,442 miles of annual transportation, 12,886,705 miles are required to be performed on railroads, at a cost of \$1,601,329, being about twelve cents and three mills per mile; 6,855,605 miles in steamboats at a cost of \$55,25,250, being about inne cents four mills per mile; 21,830,326 miles in coaches, at a cost of \$1,005,312, being about five cents far mills per mile; and 20,890,446 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of \$1,005,313, being about five cents per mile.

The inland service at the close of the last fiscal year, when compared with the service at the close of the preceding year, shows an increase of 3,450 miles in the length

The inland service at the close of the last fiscal year, when compared with the service at the close of the preceding year, shows an increase of 3,450 miles in the length of mail routes; of 2,40 s 34 in the number of miles of annual transportation, and of \$565,997 in the annual cost of transportation.

Of such increase of transportation, the railroad and steambeat service amounts to 2,255,993 miles, at an increased cost of \$452,502, being an increase of 12 \$2,100 per cent in the transportation, and about 25 39-100 per cent in the aggregate cost; the seach service to 631,396 miles, at an increased cost of \$77,772, being an increase of about 3 120 per cent in maportation, and 69 10 per cent in aggregate cost; and the transportation in modes not specified to \$8,980 miles, at an increased cost of \$25,-663, being an increase of about 1 43 100 per cent in transportation, and 2 49 100 per cent in the aggregate cost.

The annual transportation in California, (included in the foregoing estimate,) at the close of the fiscal year was \$85,506 miles, at an annual cost of \$443,214, being an increase within the year of \$5 817 miles, or 19 83 100 per cent of annual transportation, and \$14,334 or 11 12-100 per cent in the cost thereof.

The annual transportation in Oregon at the close of the fiscal year was \$65,500 miles, at an annual cost of \$45,022, or about, 42 cents per miles. Of this service 17,278 miles is performed in steambosts, at an annual cost of \$45,022, or about, 42 cents per miles. Of this service 17,278 miles as cost of \$13,522, or about 31 cents and three mills per mile.

There should be added to the other cost of transporta-

is performed in steamboats, at an annual cost of \$17,000, and the residue of 90,555 miles in modes not specified, at a cost of \$43,522, or about 31 conts and three mills per mile.

There should be added to the other cost of transportation, as above stated, the compensation of ronte agents, \$105,224,655 mail messengers, \$56,334,05; and local sgents, \$11,468,40; making in all \$133,057 additional, including the pay to agents on the foreign routes.

In a table attached to the report of the second assistant Postmaster General, marked D, the length of railroad service will be seen, and the prices respectively paid to each company. The sums paid to these railroad companies are fixed under the acts of 7th July, 1838, January 25, 1839, and 32 March, 1845. Under the last mentioned act, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to arrange and divide the railroad routes into three classes, and to pay fixem according to the size of the mails, the speed with which they are conveyed, and the importance of the service. Considerable difficulty has always existed with this branch of the service. Sums are demanded from the department, which, in justice to great public interests, it cannot consent to pay. The importance of the service to the public is the great question of consideration for the head of the department; but if he, and the precidents and managers of the railroad companies, do not view its importance alike, the intelligible throws down, and the public caused thereby most grievously to suffer. This is done sometimes, too, in the most summary manner, without any notice being given by which the department is some commentation, too in the most summary manner, without any notice being given by which the department is sure to suffer. The citizens of the sufferent States are cheap rate of postage, they must not permit these companies to dictate to the department their own terms. In some of the States of the Union a provision has been inserted in the chartors of the railroad companies, providing for a reference, in case o

ing each company a full opportunity of being heard, should not fix the sum which they are each respectively to receive. In England, also in France, and in the other continental States, the time for arrivals and departures is o fixed by the Post Office departments as best to suit the public interests.

In our own ordinary mail contracts, the time for arrival and departure is entirely subject to the ordered this department, by which it is ceabled to maintain an unbooken link of connection; but in the great majority of cases, though contracts have been drawn and submitted to railroad companies, they have not chosen to sign them. The consequence has been, that, though receiving the pay, they may be suid to be entirely beyond the control of the department, and the public interests have thereby greatly suffered. After entering upon my duties as a head of the department, comp sints were made of the insufficiency of the mail cars, and of the want of proper accommodations; and so glaring were these defects in some instances, that the mail agents were unable preparly to discharge their duties, no e becoming daily more important, owing to the increase of the way distributions. To remely this evil, I had prepared a model of a mail car, which i had transmitted to the presidents of the different railroad companies; but in very lew instances have my wishes been compiled with. In those cases where the contracts are me the power to build a mail-car, when the one in use was ensuited to the purposes, I have orwared it to be come, and the cost charged to the sompanies; but is that.